thindness, and Andrew C. Jordan, inscends, by thindness, seal and intropolity the execution of project was materially assisted. Jordan is a from the robel army, in which be held the posi-urgeant. Upon the very day on which the cap-place he had collisted in the United States Navy, o time had on the robel uniform.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Manchester with Four Days Later News.

GERMANY AND DERMARK AT WAR

Attack of the Prussians and Austrians on the Danish Defences of the Duchies.

Repulse of the Germans, with Considerable Loss on Both Sides.

Prussian Fire on Danish War Vessels and Danish Embargo on German Shipping.

OUBEN VICTORIA'S SPEECH TO PARLIAMENT.

The Alabama Affoat in the Indian Occan,

Ac.

The steemship City of Manchester, Capt. Halcrow which left Liverpool at three P. M. on the 3d and Queens lown on the 4 h of February, arrived at this port yesteray evening.

The news is four days later, and of a very important

it is confirmed that the ship Martaban, destroyed by

the Alabama, was formerly the American bark Texan The Alabama was on the watch for vessels fifty mile

south of Rangoon, India, on the 5th of January. [She could not, therefore, have been blockadedein the pert of Amoy China, on the 2d of January, as reported

The war between Denmark and Germany was commenced on the 2d instant, by an assault of the Germans on the Danish works at Missunde

The London Times has an editorial on Mr. Seward's instructions to Mr. Adams to press the claims for damages arguments against the liability of the British govern It questions whether Secretary Seward is in carnest, but will not suspect him of a design to seek

quarrel with England.

The appeal in the Alexandra case stands for the 6th of February. It is stated that objections will be taken to the Crown's proceedings.

The Duchess of Parma died at Venice on the 1st of Feb-

able to the moderate party. Garibaldi had not succeeded at Palermo, being beaten by Signor Robauda. At Naples Celones had withdrawn in favor of Garibaldi. The session of the French Corns Legislatif was on the

2d inst. prorogued until the 4th of April. tial metives, the Atlantic Telegraph Company have post-posed the laying of the Atlantic cable until next year.

In the Divorce Court, on the 2d inst., a motion was made in the case where Lord Palmerston appears as the co reandent that the rule be made absolute calling upon the stioner to show cause why he should not proceed with the cause, or that it should not be struck off. The petier, O'Kane, in a letter to his solicitor, decides to the suit, but at the same time assegts his ability to prove

The Paris Bourse opened flat, but closed fir est. 25c., or so higher than on the 2d instant. ounces that Austria is making arms

nts on the Mincio. A despatch from Bombay of January 14 reports:-Cot

ten 15 a 20 rupees lower. Shirtings unchanged. Yarns duil. Freights to Liverpool, 75s. a 80s. Exchange, 20. 13/d a 2s. 13/d. Expert of cotton for the fortnight the war on the frontier of India is ended. Sir John Laurence, the new Governor General, had arrived out.

The steamships Glasgow and Sidon arrived out on the

the 2d, and the Hibernian early on the morning of the 2d

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN WAR

Commencement of Actual Hostilitles-Battles Between the Prussians, Austrians and Other German Troops and the Danes-Assault on the Danish Works King of Denmark Present in Person-The Killed and Wounded, &c. COMMERCEMENT OF THE WAR.

COPENBAGEN, Jan. 31-10:10 P. M. This morning Marshal Wrangel summoned General de Meza to evacuate Schleswig, giving him till five o'clock

General de Meza answered that he had orders to defeud

The King leaves for Schleswig this evening

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 1, 1864 The German troops have crossed the Eder.

The first cannon shots have been exchanged.

The Danes have blown up the Sorge bridge, and have rithdrawn all their war material.

Advices from the army state that the troops are eager or battle, and enthusiastic.

ENTRY OF THE PRUSSIAN AND AUSTRIAN ARMY INTO

SCHLESWIG. REAL PROPERTY AND AUSTRIAN ASAY IN SCHLESWIG.

Kim., Feb. 1—9:50 A.M.

At midnight the general alarm was beaten, and the army lumediately marched. All had left by the morning.

It is rumored that a collision took place yesterday.

The Prussians advance to day as far as Gotthorp, he Schleswig.

RENESSURG, Feb. 1, 1864.
The heads of the Austrian columns have just arrived in front of the Kronenwerk, which is still occupied by the Denes, but will probably be evacuated.
An Austrian corps is to pass the Erder, in consequence of an order of Field Marshai Wrangel to General Von Gab

DECLARATION OF THE GERMANS TO THE PROPLE OF

SCHLESWIG. TO THE PLOTE OF SCHLESWIG. TO THE PLOTE OF SCHLESWIG. The proclamation of Field Marshal Von Wrangel to the Schleswig r's says.—We come to protect your rights. The sivil loommissioners of Austria and Prussia will assume the acmin Straton of the duchies of Schleswig and Fiolstein, and you will blick when receives. In conclasion the proclamation advised the inhabitants to abstain from any party agitation, which would not be suffered by the Commander-in-Chief, in the in crest of the Schleswigers themselves.

TION BY THE DANES.

TION BY THE DANES.

TWO Austrian regiments (the regiment of the king of the Belgians) have just crossed the railway bridge to attack the Krosenwerk.

After a few shorts had been exchanged the Danes retreated. No one was wounded.

The main body of the troops advanced through the evacuated Kronenwerk.

Field Marshal Wraugel and the royal princes have already passed.

ADVANCE OF THE GERMAN CAVALRY.
RECOGNIENCE, Feb. 1—1.30 F. M.
The entry of the entire Auntro-Pressian cavalry into Schieswig, through Rendsburg, has been going on since The Daniel bussar pickets.

daybreak.

The Danish hussar pickets, posted at the canal sluice bridge, fired upon the advaticing cavalry.

The Danish have withdrawn behind the line of the Sorge, after-having blown up the bridge over the Sorge and destroyed the railway.

Field Marshal Wrangel and the Crown Prince of Prussia are at a little distance to the north of Rendsburg.

Large masses of troops continue to press on northwards.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES TO ENGLAND.

The following was received at the Foreign Office, I.on
don, on the 1st instant.—
Intelligence has been received at Hamburg, dated February I, saying that the Fruesian forces have crossed the
Ender Noto Schleswig, in the direction of Gotthorp and

Sckernierde.

The Austrian forces have entered the Kronenwerk at sendsburg, and the Danes have retired from it after a night skirminh between the outposts.

REPORT OF THE DANISH GENERAL.
COPENHAGEN, Feb. 2,
The following offic al report has been addressed in ster of War by General de Meza. The enemy advanced in orte cerable force this ference

minet Echernforde, whereupon the first division of our my took up a position on the Schley, and occupied the orks near Manuado.

THE BATTLE OF MISSUNDE

Km, Feb. 2-9:15 P. M. . A revere engagement, lasting three hours, took place this afternoon, near Missunde, on the Schley. Troops of all arms were engaged, more cepecially artillery. The Dance were repulsed at the tote de pont.

HAGEN, Feb. 2, 1864. According to reliable information, a severe engagement between the Danish and German troops has taken place near Missunde to-day, and minor engagements Breckendorf.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 2-11:41 P. W.
The following despatch has been received here this

The following despatch has been received here this evening:—

Schleswin, Feb. 2—8:30 P. M.

The German attack upon Missunde commenced at ten A. M. and lasted until four P. M. to-day. Notwithstanding repeated assaults, all the works remained in possession of the Danish troops. One regiment and a half of the Danish isfantry were engaged. The engagement between the outposts which took place near Breckendorf was unimportant.

A special telegram to the London Fines is as follows:—

Schleswig, Feb. 2—9:30 P. M.

This morning, at ten o'clock, the Germans drove the Danes from their outposts before the strong position of Missunde, and attacked Missunde itself, but were repulsed, and the Danes retook their position.

The fight lasted six hours.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

PRUSSIAM HEADQUARTERS, Feb. 3, 1864.

Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia employed seventy-iour gups in the attack upon Missunde yesterday. His Royal Highness was convinced that the Danes would offer serious resistance to the Austrian and Prussian advance.

The Gewern would be described and wounded in yester.

day. His roy.

would offer serious resistance to the Augustan advance.

There were one hundred killed and wounded in yester day's engagement. The troops behaved with great valor. The vanguard of the Eleventh infantry brigade were under fire. Missunde in flames.

RESESTRA, Feb. 3, 1864.

The Danish prisoners taken in the attack upon Missunde were brought in here to-day.

A heavy canponade from their forts against the storming parties of German infantry ensued. The loss of the latter is estimated at one hundred men, among whom are several superior officers.

The flanes continue the cannonade to-day. The Prussians have brought heavy artillery to the front. Boats are ready for the transport of troops over the Schley.

London Herald has received the following special telegram:—

RENDSHURG, Feb. 3—10:30 A. M.
About 100 wounded arrived here this morning from the storming of Missunde.
Yesterday the Germans were repulsed four times, and finally retreated. Thaw and rain set in. ENGLISH REPORT OF THE LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4, 1864.

There has been no renewal of the attack on Missunde

by the Germans.

The Danish loss was from 160 to 200.

The Prussian loss was from 250 to 300, and some accounts say that it was much greater than this.

The Panes had one officer killed and four wounded.

THE BATTLE OF BRISTORF

Schleswig, Feb. 3-6:30 P. M. To-day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the Austrians ttacked the position of Bristorf, one English mile south of Schleswig.

There was sharp fighting till after dark.
The King of Denmark walked towards the outposts.
No casualties are known. The Panes lost one field leco. The firing continues. An attack is expected to

The wounded are being brought in.

The Scene of the Conflict.
DESCRIPTION OF THE DANNEWERS, THE DANISH BUL-

WARE OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN. The above reports show that the German army has attacked Missunde and other places embraced in the line of the great Dauish defence of the Dannewerk. As few of our readers may be able to answer this

question satisfactorily, even to themsaives, we will state, for the information of the public, that the Dannewerk is the great Danish bulwark of the Duchy of Schleswig. It is of very ancient origin. It is situate at the extreme southern part of the Duchy of Schleswig, and is now an

that reaches very nearly across the land from the German Ocean to the Baltic.

This "border wall" is said to have been erected in the bight heatury, and, according to the accounts given of it in "Olat Tryggveson's Saga," it was built of wood, stone and earth. In the year 867, the wall, we are told, was strengthened by Queen Thyra, whom the people, in their thankfulness for the national defence, christened Danabed, which, literally translated, means the pride of the Banes; and, as a proof of the extreme antiquity of the structure, there has been seen at Flensburg a splendid collection of flint arrow heads and axes collected from the barrows or earth mounds in the immediate neighborhood. There were spear points wrought out of splinters of flatt no thicker than paper knives, and worked sharper than the best steel. Here, too, were shown the knuckle bone like stones which had been used to separate the fine layers of slinceous earth from the sold mass, and which were found embedded in these same barrows with the very fint chip beside them that the people, thousands of years before, had broken from the lategral block.

Here, moreover, were the slabs of stone that the old

men, allo scome as one seen age how this wonderfully flue workman-hip of the hardest possible material was executed. Indeed, in this collection of works long precedent to history, were arrow heads made out of flut, hardly thicker than mother of the seen and the second seeds and the second seeds are seen as the second seeds and the second seeds are seen as the second seeds and the second seeds are seen as the second seeds are seen as the second seeds as the second seeds are seen as the second seeds are seed as the second seeds are seeds as the second seeds are seed as the second seeds are s

partiest possible material was executed. Indeed, in this collection of works long precedent to history, were arrow heads made out of flut. hardly thicker than mother of pearl, and wrought as sharp as a needle.

The fortress consists at the present day (without going into all the niceties of historical detail) of three enormous earthworks stretching across the entire oreadth of the land. They are so arranged as to form the neek or funnel, with a long outwork to protect the narrow channel through which the troops are ultimately intended to be driven. Towards the Baltic, or Fast Sea, there runs the "Ster-Wolden" (or east rampart). This has towards the "Ecken forde," and is sometimes called the "Camel-Dannewerk." It is about two English miles tong, the earthworks being from four feet to five feet high and sixtsen yards broad, and beset with a ditch, the depth of which varies from six feet to ten feet.

Beyond this is the great bay formed by the river Schley, which is so wide that no troops could possibly attempt to pass it. Stretching immediately in front of this is the "Kurgaben," which is upwards of a mile in length, beginning at the end of the Sciker lake: it is from the feet to twelve feet broad, and from four feet to six feet high. Behind this lies the great. "Dannewerk" itself, which consists of an earthwork not less than tourteen miles long. In some parts it is from thirty feet to thirty-six feet high, Behind this lies the great. "Dannewerk" itself, which consists of an earthwork not less than tourteen miles long. In some parts it is from thirty feet to thirty-six feet high, Behind this lies the great "Dannewerk" itself, which consists of an earthwork not less than tourteen miles long. In some parts it is from thirty feet to thirty-six feet high, Behind this lies the great "Dannewerk" itself, which consists of an earthwork are immediately in connection, from one side of the peninania to the other, with the river Schleyoj on the eastern side, and with the river Treene, which falls into the Northern Ocean: so

The Prusaians Fire on Danish War Vestels—Danish Embargo on German Shipping, &c.

Cotenhaen, Feb. 2, 1864.

A slight engagement took place between the Exbernsnare and Thor and some Prussian batteries. Shots were exchanged, and the ships then went to sea.

Cotenhaen, Feb. 2—Evening.

To morrow an embargo will be placed on all German shipping in Danish ports.

The engagement between the two. Danish men-of-war and the Prussian stilley took place in the bay of Eckernford. One ship was struck four times in the hull by Prussian shot. No person was wounded.

The War Plan of the Germans The War Flan of the Germans.

HAMBURG, Feb. 2, 1664

The Prussian army intends to force a passage at Missonde, thus cutting the Danes off from the sea, while the Austrians engage them in the centre. It is thought that if this plan succeeds the Danish army is lost.

The London Times of the 4th inst. seems inclined cast upon Parliament the task of deciding the policy the Cabinet. It says the future course of Britis policy rests with the House of commons. All that neutral State may fairly do will doubt be canction by Parliament and public opinion.

Leven cour, Feb. 4, 1864.

It is asserted that England has offered to guarantee that Austria and Pressia bave demanded of Denmark.

Napoleon's Policy Towards the Combat-

The Paris correspondent of the London Times easys—
The Paris correspondent of the London Times easys—
The Emperor is reported to be more resolved than ever to
take no active part in the lamish question, but to leave
to England all the difficution and all the glory of intervention. His Majesty feels no deep regret at what has come
to pass. England had her own way in Greek affiliers, and
she must now manage the best way she can with Planish.
He will content himself with watching the course of airs, and will act according to circumstances. It is
hoped that the English Cabinet will, after all, revert to
the idea of a congress.

Policy of Savaria.

The Bavarian government had called a conference of hose German States agreeing with lister in order to come of an understanding on the Fobleswig Hoistein question.

The Banish War and the Shipping In-telepten Bur my the question whether ite state

THE CAMPAIGN IN FLORIDA.



of the war on the part of Austria and Prussia against Denmark now definitively existing is such as to imperil the ships of those nations at present in the ports of this country (England), if they should put to sea and meet with Danish cruisers, has been a subject of anxious discussion on the part of the persons interested. Apparently there is little doubt uppn the subject, and German commerce will not likely soon pass into the hands of neutrals.

Tale.

The London Shipping Gazette of the 4th instant says the war in Denmark has created a suspension of our ope-The London Sappray the war in Denmark has created a suspension of our operations with the Baltic.
Correspondents from Swinemunde, Pantzic, Pillau, &c., state that, although freights are offering at those places, shipmasters prefer to wait the turn of events, or, at all events, exhibits no disposition to commence their return voyage. The first vessel detained under the Panish embargo is the Prussian bark Myrtha, from Memel to London, under average at Eisinore, in which port she has been stopped. The fleet at the disposal of the Danish government, it is said, will be more than equal to this service.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The British Parliament was opened on the 4th instant by royal commission. Our agent in Cork received from London the following telegraphic report of the Queen's

Inodon the following telegraphic report of the Queen's speech:—

My LORDS AND GENHEMEN—We are commissioned to assure you her Majesty has great satisfaction in recorring again to the advice and assistance of her Parliament. Her Majesty is confident that you will share her feeling of gratitude to Almighty God on account of the Princess of Wales having given birth to a som—an event which has catled forth from her faithful people renewed demonstrations of devoted loyalty and attachment to her person and family.

The state of affairs on the continent of Europe has been the cause of great anxiety to ber Majesty. The death of the Ming of Benmark brought into immediate application the stipulations of the treaty of May, 1852, concluded by his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Frussia, and the Emperor of Russia, the King of Sweden, and afterwards acceded to by the King of Hanover, the King of Saxony, the King of Wirtemburg, the King of the Netherlands, the Queen of Spain, the King of Portugal and the King of Italy. That treaty declared that it is conducive to the preservation of the balance of power and the peace of Europe that the integrity of the Danish monarchy should be maintained, and that several territories which have hitherto been under the saway of the late King of Hemmark should continue so to remain; and for this purpose it was agreed that upon the death of the late King, and of his uncle, Prince Frederick, without issue, his Majesty King Christian should be acknowledged as succeeding to all the dominions then united under the Scoptre of his Majesty the King of Denmark. Her Majesty, actuated by the same desire to preserve the peace of Europe, which was one of the declared objects of all the Fowers who were parties to that treaty, has been unremitting in her endeavors to bring to a peaceful settlement the differences which in this matter have arisen between Germany and Deumark, and to avert the dangers which might follow from a beginning of warfare in the north of Europe, an

ment, and, full satisfaction having been made, the friendly relatious between the two governments have continued unbroken; but the Daimios Prince Satsuma reused to comply with the just and moderate demands which were made upon him. His refusal renders measures of coercion necessary; and her Majesty regress that, while the measures have brought the Damios to an agreement for compliance, they led incidentally to the destruction of a considerable portion of the town of Kagosima. Papers on this subject will be laid before you.

The insurrection which broke out last year among some portion of the native inhabitants of New Zealand still unfortunately continues: but there is now reason to hope that it will before long be put down.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has concluded a treaty with the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of France and the King of Prussia by which her Majesty consents to give up the protectorate of the Ionian Islands, and also agrees to the annexation of the islands to the kingdom of Greece. This treaty shall be laid before you.

Her Majesty is also negotiating a treaty with the King of the Helicnes for to perfect the arrangements connected with the union of the Ionian Islands with the Kingdom of Greece.

Gevillers of the Moles of Commens—Her Majesty has

desired estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with every attention seconomy, and with due regard to the efficiency of the control o

economy, and with the regard to the encounty of the public service.

MY LORIS AND GENTLEMEN—Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the condition of the country is on the whole satisfactory. The revenue has fully realized its expected amount. The commerce of the United Kingdom is increasing, and, while the distress in the manufacturing districts has been to some degree lessened, there is reason to look forward to an increased supply of coffen from various countries which have bitherto supplied our manufacturers with but little of the material for their countries.

manufacturers with but inthe or the manufacturers with but industry.

Her Majesty has directed that a commission shall be issued for revising the various forms for subscription required to be made by the clergy of the Established Church. A copy of that commission will be laid before

Various measures of public usefulness will be submitted for your consideration. Her Majesty commits with confidence the great interests of the country to your wisdom and care, and she fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your deliberations and prosper your counsels for the advancement and the welfare and happiness of her people.

STATE OF PARTIES IN PARLIAMENT.

The London Times says parties are so nearly balanced in Parlimment and continental affairs are likely to attract such attention that it would be presumptuous to rely too confidently on the duration of Parliament or the stability of the ministry

Commercial Intelligence.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were beavy and sensitive under the news from Schieswig; but the fluctuations in consols were sight. The quotations on the 3d of February were 90 a 90%.

The demand for discount was to a fair extent at un-Changed rates.

Gold was flowing to the Bank of England.

LONION, Feb. 4, 1864.

London, Feb. 4, 1864.

Consols 90 a 90% for money.

Himois Central shares 23 a 22 discount; Eries 62 a 63.

The commercial discount market was without material alteration; but in the Stock Exchange yesterday there was a diminution in the demand for money, and short loans were reported at 6% a 7 per cent. LIVERFOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of three days, including to-day (Wednesday), and up 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. The market has been irregular and rather easier, but to day there has been more disjustion to buy at the reduction. Livenroot, Feb. 4, 1864.

Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales 5,600 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and importers.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.
Provisions steady, Beef etendy, Bork steady, Bacon
lym. Butter easier. Lard firm, at \$30. a \$35. 6d. Fal-

Asher quiet and mendy. Segar dull and unchanged Ceffee steady. Rues mactive. Resuments: Sparing tar penting firmer. Tetroleum dulf, at it. 10d. for refined. 1.0NDON MARKETS.

Brendstuffs tending upward. Sugar caster. Coffee firm.

Tea quiet and firm. Fire quiet and steady. Tallow fiat.

THE LATEST MARKETS. LIVERFORE, Feb. 4-P. M.

Ereadstuffs firm and unchanged.
Fros sions quiet and steady.
Frodom quiet and steady. No Signs of the Africa.

Rations leb. 19- Managht.

There are ne sign of the Africa. Wine light from the NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HAVANA.

Defeat of the Rebel General Dick Taylor, 20.0

The United States mail steamship Havana, Captair Greene, which left New Orleans on the 9th and Havana on the 13th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. The Hayana brings our files and special correspon from both places.

We are indebted to Purser Huertas, of the Havana, for the prompt delivery of our letters and exchanges. Havana reports the defeat of the rebel General Dick Taylor by the Union troops stationed opposite

The Havana brings the following passengers: From New Orleans—J. R. Hamilton, lady and daughter; F. Avendano, Mrs. C. Trefloz, Mrs. Demants and daughter, M. Demants, R. Kothvitz, H. Goodisl, T. H. Wilson, H. W. Goodwin, G. D. Scofield, John Linton, E. B. Mulhay, James H. Landers, George M. Flanders, Morris McAugh, W. Constable, R. W. Butterfield, W. J. Stevens, Jackson P. Little. From Havana—M. Ros and lady, Mrs. A. Chataque, Jules Breting, A. Davidoff, J. Brulay, John Thomas, George Gilroy, J. L. Bachelder, L. P. Garcia.

Mr. Henry Thompson's Despatch. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8, 1864. We have just received the following important news by

On Sunday last Gen. Dick Taylor attacked our tro tationed opposite Natchez, and was repulsed with considerable loss and driven six miles. The attack was re newed yesterday morning, when the rebels were unsuc cessful, being again repulsed with loss. The enemy's force numbered three thousand.



General Grover has scoured the country with his cavalry in the neighborhood of Madisonville, across Lak Pontchartrain, broken up conscript camps within a cirmit of fifty or sixty miles, and captured several of the enemy. A large quantity of beef cattle, sheep and horse have been brought in No loss on our side.

Captain Stephen Hoyt, an old resident of St. Louis, has been appointed Acting Mayor of the city. He is a native of Massachusetts, and served in the Mexican war.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

men and Children Sent South, &c. pespatch from General Butler. FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 19, 1864 The following additional escaped officers have arrived

Captain D. S. Caldwell, of the 123d Ohio.
Captain R. R. Adams, of the Eighty-ninth Ohio.
Lieutenant E. S. Scott, of the Eighty ninth Ohio.
Lieutenant E. J. Higley, of the Thirty-third Ohio.
Lieutenant W. A. Williams, of the 123d Ohio.
Lieutenant Eli Foster, of the Thirtieth Indiana.

Five more are reported to have arrived at Will Major General Commanding.

THE NEWSPAPER DESPATCH. FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 19, 1864. ere this morning from Yerktown. This makes one more to be added to the list of those already reported as arriv

ing from Libby prison. He says there are others at Williamsburg, and that they will be here to morrow. on for City Point, taking up about thirty women and as many children, who have decided to reside South during the war. They were from Norfolk.

The steamer also took as passengers Rev. M. M. Henkle and family and three rebel officers, all in charge of Major E. Mulford, truce officer.

The navy despatch steamer Bermada arrived this morning from the Gulf squadros. She has a large mail for

Thirty rebel prisoners of war arrived to-day from Newbern, via Nerfolk and the canal.

The Skating Yesterday.

The observal, bracing weather yesterday, attended by bright sunshine, brought out the skaters in goodly numbers on the Park ice. The lower pond was frozen numbers on the Fark ice. The lower pond was frozen solid, and although the surface was rough in piaces, the fee was very good, considering the rapid and uneven manner in which it was formed. The upper pond was in spendid order, with the exception of a large hole near the iron bridge. The conservatory pond was also in excellent condition. The beewas carefully placed and the nillocks of he removed in several places by hand. The ball was up at daylight, but no one seemed withing to take advantage of the early morning for skating, although the ice is in a far better condition at that hour than at noon. About thirty thousand persons visited the ice yesterday a firing the day and evening. To day being saturday a large crowd is expected to be present, and to morrow, weather permitting, everybody will be on the ce, as perhaps it may be the last Sinday of the skating seasot. The curiers also appear to take advantage of the reappearance of the ice, as several rinks were formed yesterday on their special reserve. season. The corress are appear to take advantage of the reappearance of the ice, as several rinks were formed yesterday on their special reserve.

A goodly assemblage visited the Fifth avenue pond yesterday, and a still larger one may be expected to day. A full band will be to attendance, and with the file weather and good too the sport will certainly be very filescant. The aboutying crustations have been removed, and the surface is now tolerably smooth.

SARITARY FOR MATISEE. - Manager Jackson, of the Winter Garden, will give a man bee to-day, at one o clock, for the benefit of the San'tary Fair The Tigate of Leave Man will be played, and Mrs. Plorence will sing a comio song in German, the managers of the other theatres will

Victorious Advance of Gen. Sherman's Expedition.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Destruction of Bridges on the Mobile | COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE MOVEMENT. and thie Railroad.

Rebel Report of a Battle at Enterprise, Miss.

Defeat of the Enemy by General Smith's Cavalry,

We have received information that our cavalry under General Smith, had had an engagement with the enemy between Jackson, Miss., and Meridian, and deleated them. This, if it be correct, will insure the success of our expedition. A despatch from Chattanooga contains the following

important intelligence:-General Sherman's troops have destroyed the bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, thereby severing the connection between General Polk's forces

Mobile rebel papers report a battle at Enterprise, Miss. The rebels have no hope of repelling the advance of

CHAPTANOOGA, Feb. 19, 1864.

General Sherman had advanced beyond Meridian, be-

The Rebel has news of a hard fight in Mississippi on the 13th, but gives no particulars.

IMPORTANT FROM CHATTANOOGA.

All Rebels, with Their Property, Ordered to the Bast Side of the Chattahoochie, &c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19, 1864. A Chattanooga despatch says: The weather has been very cold the past two days, and the troops on the march and in the camp have suffered

There was a slight fall of snow yesterday. Governor Brown, of Georgia, has ordered all citizens, with their property, to move to the east side of the

Chattaboschie river, on pain of having their property It is reported that the rebels are building an immense armory at Macon, Ga.

Another despatch from Chattanooga says:-

Adjutant General Thomas is here organizing the co The statements telegraphed from here that this army is moving on Dalton are false. Information has been received that General Johnston

thinking that we have weakened this point by reinforcing

our army at Knoxville, is preparing to attack Chatta

colonel Burke has returned from the rebel lines with two officers and twenty-six privates, whose exchange he effected under a fing of truce.

The Rebels Concentrating at Dalton-Our Troops Ready to Move, &c. CHATTAROOGA, Feb. 19, 1864. Geferal Johnston has concentrated his forces at Dalton and advanced his picket line to Ringgold. He is also fearful of an attack, and cannot spare reinforcements for

There is a tide of veteran volunteers being sent to the front. Every car on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad is wanted for the transportation of troops.

Everything is quiet here, although in condition to move

NEWS FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

construct's Rebel Forces Falling Back. CHAITANOOGA, Feb. 19, 1864. Adjutant General Thomas and staff have returned from

Knoxville.

The officers of the party report that that Longstreet is n retreat beyond the French Broad, to avoid a movemen of our greatly superior forces. Nashville and Knoxville are connected by a railr with the exception of seven hundred vards at Loudon

and passenger trains are running. The bridge at Loudon will be finished before a week. THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Guerillas-Despatch from Gen. Mende. &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, } Feb. 18, 1864. Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief:-General Pleasanton, Chief of Cavalry, reports that scouting party, sent from General Gregg's command at Warrenton, captured to-day at Piedmont twenty-eight

GEO. G. MEADE, Major General. GENERAL KELLEY'S DEPARTMENT.

Capture of Notorious Guerillas and Other Prisoners, &c. OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM GEN. KELLEY.

Major General HALLECK, General in Chief :-Lieutenant Colonel Hall, commanding at Beverly, re-ports the return of a scout from Webster county, with seventeen prisoners, among the number the notorious guerilla chief Dan Duskey; also, one from Pocahontas ounty with five prisoners, of whom one is Major Adams,

of the Forty-second rebel infantry. B. F. KELLLY, Brigadier General MR. T. C. WILSON'S DESPATCH.

New CREEK, Va., Feb. 19, 1864. Captain Kuykendail and Lieutenant Inskeep, of the eventh Virginia rebel cavalry, were captured by Capt. Smith, in command of detachments from the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania and Twelfth West Virginia. We also captured seven prisoners and eleven horses. The prisoners were brought to Cumberland last night. They were taken by a detachment of the Fifteenth West Virginia. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week were bitter days. The cold was more intense than that of January, when the thermometer marked sixteen below The story of the contemplated rebei raid into thio is giving rise to much talk. The report is being discussed with much earnestness, and the military authorities look upon it in a serious light.

The Academy of Music was crowded to repletion last evening. Faunt is certainly the great attraction of the season. It seems to grow upon the public at each represeason. It seems to grow upon the public at each representation. The artists become more and more periest in their different roles, and the opera of course gains from that fact. Last evening the performance was truly artistic; that the public realized this was proved by the warmth of their applause. It will be quite impossible for Mr. Maretzek to set aside this opera while the public give such unequivocal signs of their appreciation of its beauties.

such unequivocal signs of their appreciation of its beauties.

To-day there will be a grand matines at the Academy of Music. Norma will be sung, with Musc. Medori Suizer and Signor Massocion in the cast.

On Monday evening Signor Brignoti makes his rentree in Il Puritoni. This event will couse a picasurable emotion in our musical circles, and will agreeably vary the current of our operatic season. No rivalry is intended between Signors Mazzoleni and Brignoti. They are totally different to style. Maretzek has cogaged Brignoti that he may be enabled to give his patrons every variety of opera, not with a desire of comparing the merits of the artists.

Signor ferignoti has been ill, but has quite recovered, and we anticipate a splondid peformance of the Paritium, as he is in the voice.

THESE SOLDIERS FROZES TO DEATH .- We learn that three

men froze to death on Riker's Island during Wednesday night. We have not learned the particulars, but judging from the seasy protection provided by the government for our self-wars on the inland, we only wonder that more were not exercised. The initiary authorities should bear in mind that the volunteers who are taken to Riker's lessed are smooth for any life, and should be sented with a little acre companies. IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

March of Our Forces Into the Country.

Lively Fighting at Johnson's Station, the South Fork and Lake City.

ROUT AND PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY

VALUABLE SPOILS TO THE VICTORS.

A Million and a Half of Property Captured or Destroyed.

RIGHLY IMPORTANT REBEL CIRCULAR.

Starvation the Confessed Master of

the Situation, &c..

We have very interesting news from Florida and Charleston, by the steamship Atlantic, Captain Eldridge,

rom Hilton Head, South Carolina. The news from Florida is very important.

General Gillmore and staff arrived at Port Royal from-Florida on the morning of the 16th. The expedition to Florida was a complete success,

acksonville and several other points had been captured, and the forces were pushing through the state of Florida. No part of the expedition had returned. Colonel J. J. Elwell, Quartermaster's Department, arrived in the Atlantic, en routs for Washington, with im-

portant despatches from Major General Q. A. Gillmere to the War Department. .The Atlantic brought the following detachments of

118 mea of the 52d Pennsylvania Vols., Cot. Hoyt 275 men of the 10th Connecticut Vols., Major Greely. 407 mea of the 24th Massachusetta Vols., Capt. Redding. 125 men of the 89th New York. 43 men of the 3d artillery, Sergeant Richard Jones.

the Atlantic, for his prompt attention in delivering our packages. Official Despatch from Gen. Gillmore.

We are indebted to Mr. J. B. Fordham, the purser of

Baldwin, Fla., Feb. 9, 1864. Major General H. W. HALLECK, General-in Chief:-GENERAL-I have the honor to report that a portion of my command, under Brig. Gen. Seymour, convoyed by the gunboat Norwich, Capt. Merriam, ascended the St.

the afternoon of that day. The advance, under Col. Guy V. Henry, comprising the Fortieth Massachusetts infantry; the independent battal-ion of Massachusetts cavairy, under Major Stevens, and Elder's horse battery, First artillery, pushed forward passed by the enemy drawn up in line of battle at Camp Vinegar, seven miles from acksonville, surprised and captured a battery three miles in the rear of the camp, about midnight, and

reached this place about sunrise this morning. At our approach the enemy absconded, sunk the steam-er St. Marys, and burned 270 bales of cotton a few miles

condition and well supplied with ammunition, and other valuable property to a large amount. Q. A. GILLMORE, Major General Commanding. Mr. Oscar G. Sawyer's Despatches. Baldwin, Daval County, Fla., Feb. 9, 1864 AN IMPORTANT EXPEDITION The expedition which left Hilton Head on Saturday

last, under the command of Brigadier General T. Seymour, is to night bivousched at this city, twenty-six miles from

acksonville. Although we have not as yet had much

We have taken, without the loss of a man, about one

undred prisoners; eight pieces of artillery, in serviceabl

fighting, we have accomplished great results and achieved a grand success. What has been done and how we have done it I will now briefly recount. DEPARTURE OF THE FORCES. The force left Hilton Head on Saturday in steamers and schooners, and crossed the St. Johns bar on Sunday morning. The Ben Deford and Delaware, getting ashore the former had not got off at latest ac-counts. The fleet immediately steamed rapidly upthe river, headed by the gunboat Norwich, and, with out anything occurring of interest, reached Jacksonville ran alongside the wharves and proceeded to land the troops. There were a few rebel pickets in town, who steamers loaded with the troops. They fired about fity shots only while the steamers were being made fast, which resulted in the slight wounding of one man-Mr Morris, the second mate of the General Hunter, who was engaged in getting lines from the steamer to the dock. As on as the George Houghton had touched the wharf Capt. Webster's company of the First Massachusetts battalion of cavalry, which was ready to sally forth, rushed down the planks onto the docks and up the streets like arrows, and speedily gobbled up nearly all the robel pickets in the town, who had scattered for the purpose of notifying the inhabitants of the arrival of the Yankees and varning them to clear out if they wished. They were not a little surprised when the Massachusetts boys, on horseback, came upon them while they were engaged in their efforts to spread the alarm, as they did not dream that we had cavalry with the expedition. Consequently soon in our hands, the balance escaping. While the troops were debarking a detachment from Company C, First Massachusetts battalion cavalry, under Lieut. Roy, startes out of town, and after a sharp ride of six miles reach-ed a rebei signal station near the railroad, and surprised

and captured one sergeant and four men, of the Sec

ed a rebel signal station near the railroad, and surprised and captured one sergeant and four men, of the Second battalion of Florida troops, in charge of the station. They made no resistance. With the men Liebteant Roy captured their arms, two signal flags, two signal lights and lanterns, and all the paraphernalia of the station, and brought them not town before sundown.

HIR NOVEMENTS OF THE SOLDIERY.

On Monday, at three o'clock, nearly all the troops started out of town, the infantry sheamping for the night a mile or so boyont the town, and the cavairy, consisting of the First battation of Massachusetts avairy, Major A. H. Stevens, the Fortieth Massachusetts regiment of mounted infantry, Colonel Guy V. Henry, and Elder's horse battery, Company B, First United States artiliery, all under command of Colonel Henry, going forward to Camp Finnegan. The column moved rapidly forward, and at about eight o'clock reached the vicinity of the camp, and the airm given in it; but, without making any demonstration, the soldiers moved directly past the camp, leaving the rebel force, which numbered about five hundred men, who had drawn up is line of battle to ofter sight, to be attended to by the infantry at the proper time, and pushed rapidly on towards a station on the Jacksonville and Talishassee road, called Ten Mile run, where they were to remain for the night. The night march was one of intense excitement and fruitful of novel and Pacullar sonsations. The night was dark, and the road over which the cavairy passed winded through a dense forest of pine trees, whose lofty tops were dimity traced against the bine sky above, and whose huge trunks looked like weird glants, sombre and awful. On several orcasions the guide lost the road, but it was soon regained, and the column was burried forward through bogs and swamps, over trunks of fallen trees, across shaxy and rottes bridges and over depthy the cavairy passed winded through a called on the runker of the surprise taken. At one picket past a number of men, women and chil